THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education

February 24, 1988 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 24

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Nazca lines of Peru, etched in spirals, abstract shapes, and figures of humans and animals, are still perplexing scholars. Page A4

Japanese researchers have discovered a superconductor that operates at much higher temperatures than any material so far. Page A8

The failure of colleges to teach computer ethics could be catastrophic for society, critics say. Page A17

As Kentucky's legislature approaches budget season, Robert D. Bell has an unenviable if short higher-education agenda. Page A21

Leading scientists say the next President must organize the nation for science advice. Page A22

Students protesting racism at the University of Massachusetts ended a sit-in after a campus meeting. Page A41

Tougher NCAA rules could prohibit many players who score fewer than 700 on the SAT from playing football as freshmen. Page A43

Japan is failing to develop the knowledge base to meet the world's economic challenges, an outside Japanese economist says. Page A49

A top Politburo member said economic progress in the Soviet Union depends on economic change in the educational system. Page A49

SECTION 1	Pages A1-56
Athletics	A48-47
Books	A11
Computers	A20
Deaths	A52
Fact File	A44
Gazette	A56
Government & Politics	A21-36
Grants	A39
International	A46-54
Personal & Professional	A15-22
Philanthropy	A39-40
Scholarship	A4 14
Students	A41-44

SECTION 2	Follows Page C16
Bulletin Board	B6-63
End Paper	B64
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

SECTION 3	Follows Page A28
Athletics Meetings	C27
Coming Events	C7
Deadlines	C29

Opinion Leaders See Rising College Costs as Major Concern

Most in survey say students get fair value for money, however

ITHACA, N.Y.

The rising cost of higher education is a major concern among influential government officials, business leaders, and journalists, a survey to be released this week confirms.

However, most of those people think that colleges and universities are providing fair value for the money and that the federal government is not spending enough on university research.

The survey, which comes at a time when many university leaders fear that public confidence in higher education is slipping, was sponsored by Cornell University and conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White/Clancy Shulman, a Connecticut-based market-research company.

The survey involved hour-long interviews with 235 people who are considered to have a major voice in shaping public opinion.

Dramatic Differences in Views

A report on the survey revealed dramatic differences in the views of four major groups of so-called opinion leaders: federal government officials in both Congress and the executive branch; corporate leaders in charge of both personnel and research at Fortune 1000 companies; and members of the press.

For example, 31 per cent of the government officials said they were very worried about the lack of minority group members pursuing higher education. They were also alarmed by what they considered to be inadequate financial aid for college students. Only 4 per cent of the personnel executives and 6 per cent of the corporate research directors said they were concerned about those issues.

Journalists tended to be highly skeptical of many of the claims made by college officials and generally agreed with the criticisms of higher education that have been made by Education Secretary William J. Bennett. Federal government officials appeared to be most sympathetic to many of

Continued on Page A36

A Calendar of Events In Academe

A 32-page, pull-out section listing spring and summer meetings of interest to college and university faculty members and administrators follows Page A28.

A DRAMATIC SHIFT

Reagan's Budget Seeks Big Increase for Student Aid and Basic Research

WASHINGTON

Education and research were top priorities in the budget proposal that President Reagan submitted to Congress last week. Spending on student aid would increase by 9 per cent in fiscal 1989 under the President's plan, and federal support for basic research would rise by about 6 per cent.

In his last major effort to influence federal-spending priorities, President Reagan made a dramatic shift in his education policy. The man who took office in 1981 vowing to abolish the Department of Education this year recommended a record level of federal spending on education. He said he had proposed cuts in other sectors so that the government would be able to devote more to that area.

Under the President's plan, spending on basic research in fiscal 1989, which begins October 1, would be $10.3-billion. About half of that money is likely to go to researchers at colleges and universities.

Calling AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, the "most serious public-health threat of our time," Mr. Reagan sought a 35-per-cent increase in spending on research into ways to prevent and cure the disease.

He also called for a 19-per-cent increase in spending at the National Science Foundation and endorsed several big-ticket science projects, including $363-million for the Superconducting Supercollider, which would be the world's largest particle accelerator.

Members of Congress are expected to endorse the Administration's plans for robust spending on education and research, but pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit could make it difficult for colleges to win substantial increases this year.

- **A record amount in federal support for colleges and their students: Page A23.**
- **A 13-per-cent increase in support for research and development: Page A23.**
- **Higher-education funds in the Education Department and other agencies: Page A25.**
- **How the federal budget affects a major research university: Page A27.**

Soviet Science Leaders, at Meeting in U.S., Speak With Unusual Candor About Research Progress

By KIM McDONALD

BOSTON

In what American officials called a "unique and unprecedented" scholarly exchange, a delegation of Soviet science leaders last week attended the annual gath-

South Africa Court Voids Government Rules Meant to Quell Campus Protest

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

The Cape Town Supreme Court has invalidated government regulations aimed at making state subsidies for South African universities contingent on the institutions' restricting political activism by their students and staff members.

The state subsidies make up as much as 80 per cent of some institutions' budgets.

Initially, at least, the ruling will directly affect only the three institutions in the court's jurisdiction—the Universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape, which brought the case, and the University of Stellenbosch.

But the decision, reached unanimously by a three-judge panel, could come to have

Continued on Page A51

ering of the largest general science association in the United States and told participants, with unusual candor, about the current state and future hopes of scientific progress in the Soviet Union.

The event was a coup for the American Association for the Advancement of Science—which drew more than 5,000 scientists to this year's meeting, twice the number that have attended in previous years—and for Alvin W. Trivelpiece, who became the association's executive director a year ago.

Mr. Trivelpiece said he had become acquainted with several Soviet science leaders while serving as director of the Energy Department's Office of Energy Research, his previous post. He "took advantage" of the movement in the Soviet Union toward "glasnost," he said, and his friendship with Yevgeniy P. Velikhov, a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to invite him to send a delegation of 10 Soviet scientists to the A.A.A.S. meeting.

While Mr. Velikhov was unable to attend because of last-minute commitments in the Soviet Union, Mr. Trivelpiece said, "he made good on his promise" by sending a high-level delegation of 14 of his colleagues to the meeting.

The delegation, headed by Konstantin

Continued on Page A8

MARGINALIA

An invitation to this month's Annual International Banquet at Iowa's Northwestern College began, "Dear Faulty and Staff Members."

■

An invitation at Michigan's Oakland University said, in part:

"
TGIF
GET TOGETHER SOCIAL HOUR
ALL FACULTY AND STAFF
ARE INVITED

This is an opportunity for all of us to get together and meet with the new faculty and also to meet with some of our old faculty and staff. Please try to make this get together a success by your presents."

But nothing priced over $5, we hope.

■

An invitation to fine-arts programs at North Carolina's Queens College advises:

"You may pick the tickets up either the day of the event or the day prior, whichever comes first."

We'll try to keep track.

■

The announcement of the annual conference of the Women's Council of the (California) State University said:

"Your participation is sought, either as a presentor (by our experience we know alot about 'barriers' on campuses) or on the planning committee. Please feel free to encourage others as well.

"If your curiousity is peaked, please call me at X3205."

Sorry, but ours just valleyed.

■

From the Bowdoin College *Orient*:

"... This past summer senior Cindy Heller vacationed in isolated El Toldo [Ecuador] ... as a member of the Amigos de las Americas program, which sends about 500 students (16 years and older) to 15 different countries in Central and South America. There, the students direct development projects and grapple with health issues such as immunizations, rabbis vacinations, latrines, and dental and vision care."

We'd rather not think about it.

■

From the University of Tennessee (Knoxville) *Daily Beacon*:

"GATLINBURG— ... [Pat] Robertson said it is essential for the United States to help establish a democratic government in Nicaragua in order to halt the growing Soviet influence there.

"'I would encourage the formation of a free Nicaraguan government in exile, with all the impertinences of democracy, including a constitution.'"

That's democracy at its impudent best.

—C. G.

In Brief

Public Colleges Spared Revised Accounting Rules

The group charged with setting accounting standards for government agencies has said that public colleges and universities need not alter their accounting practices to reflect changes that private colleges will be required to make as of May 15.

The announcement by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board exempts public colleges from changes announced last August by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which has jurisdiction over private institutions (*The Chronicle*, September 9).

Under the new standards, private colleges will have to record depreciation expenses—the decline in value of a building or piece of equipment caused by regular use—beginning with statements for fiscal years that start after May 15.

A spokeswoman for the G.A.S.B. said the exemption was intended to give the board time to study how the proposed changes would affect public institutions. She said she did not know whether the board would make a definitive policy statement by May 15.

A spokesman for the National Association of College and University Business Officers said the organization would continue pressing the accounting-standards boards to reach an agreement that would keep accounting practices for colleges uniform.

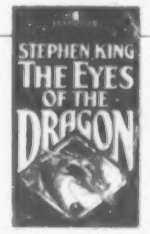
Pennsylvania to Intervene at Troubled Cheyney U.

Pennsylvania's State System of Higher Education announced it would work with the troubled Cheyney University of Pennsylvania to help restore "fiscal integrity" to the predominantly black public institution.

A group of system officials and Cheyney administrators will review how the university, which is operating with a $5.2-million deficit, spends and collects its money.

As part of the plan to help ing such funds under a five-year plan for desegregation, which ends in June. "This would be another way of helping the university continue the enhancement," the spokesman said. The money would be used for, among other things, student-recruitment and retention programs, scholarships, and energy-conservation projects.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 The Eyes of the Dragon, by Stephen King	—
2.	The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	1
3.	The Prince of Tides, by Pat Conroy	—
4.	Garden of Shadows, by V. C. Andrews	7
5.	Windmills of the Gods, by Sidney Sheldon	2
6.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	4
7.	Trump: The Art of the Deal, by Donald J. Trump with Tony Schwartz	—
8.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	5
9.	The Bonfire of the Vanities, by Tom Wolfe	—
10.	A Season on the Brink, by John Feinstein	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State University, Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., San Diego State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Xavier U. (Ohio).

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in January.

Illness Closes Cafeteria, Dining Halls at Caltech

The dining halls and cafeteria at the California Institute of Technology were reopened last week after being shut down following a sudden outbreak of a flu-like illness among some 100 students on the campus.

The students reported nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, and other symptoms to the campus health center, but tests by the Pasadena City Health Department ruled out food poisoning or bacteria in the institute's drinking water. Most of the sick students had eaten in the dining halls.

Health officials theorized that the illnesses had been caused by a gastrointestinal virus and authorized the dining halls and cafeteria to reopen after being closed for one week.

Law-School Applications Up After 5-Year Decline

Reversing a five-year decline, the number of applicants to law schools is up about 17 per cent so far this year, according to an early tally by the Law School Admission Council.

Some 75,000 to 80,000 people are expected to apply to law schools in 1987-88, compared with 65,789 applicants last year. The number of applicants peaked in the mid-1970's at an estimated 85,000.

While saying that no one knew for sure why applications had soared, Beth Cobb O'Neil, an official with the council, suggested that the increase was due to rising law-firm salaries, the television show "L.A. Law," and vigorous recruiting by law schools.

She also noted that the law and the legal profession had been in the spotlight because of the Iran-contra hearings and the controversy over the nominations of Robert H. Bork and Douglas H. Ginsburg to the Supreme Court.

"People have seen a lot of law in action, and that could be a reason," she said. "If there was a cause for the rise in the 1970's, it was the Watergate hearings."

President Resigns at Mississippi Valley State

The president of Mississippi Valley State University, Joe Boyer, has resigned amid complaints that the institution was being mismanaged.

The university is currently operating with a deficit of $800,000. Before stabilizing this year, its enrollment had been on a steady de-

Freshman Dies After Initiation Rite; Rutgers Closes Fraternity

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

Rutgers University last week shut down one fraternity and suspended all fraternity and sorority activities on its New Brunswick campus, following the alcohol-related death of a freshman who had taken part in an initiation rite.

The university also announced that it would conduct an investigation to determine if fraternity and sorority life, by its nature, was placing students at "special risk."

The study will cover the university's Camden and Newark campuses, as well as the main campus at New Brunswick, where the fraternity pledge died.

Edward J. Bloustein, president of the university system, "announced the investigation in a statement that was sharply critical of fraternities and sororities. The organizations, he said, seem to be "disproportionately represented in some of the more aberrant behavior on our nation's campuses."

It may be, he added, that "something intrinsic in the nature of these groups" causes them to place their members and other students "at special risk."

James Callahan, an 18-year-old freshman from North Bergen, N. J., died after attending a function at the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity house at which pledges were required to drink large quantities of alcohol. The legal drinking age in New Jersey is 21.

Final autopsy results had not been released last week, but the Middlesex County Prosecutor, Alan Rockoff, said Mr. Callahan had died from lung and heart failure. No criminal charges had been filed by late last week, and the university had not taken disciplinary action against any fraternity members.

Follows Incident at Princeton

Besides shutting down the Lambda Chi Alpha house, the university asked the national fraternity to revoke the charter of the Rutgers chapter. The fraternity last week placed the chapter on "inactive status."

The university has asked the alumni board that owns the fraternity's house on the New Brunswick campus to close it permanently.

Less than a week before the incident at Rutgers, a student at Princeton University almost died after consuming too much alcohol at a party held in an eating club there.

A total of 39 students were admitted to the campus infirmary suffering the effects of excessive drinking after parties at the clubs to welcome new members. Seven were sent to local hospitals to be treated for alcohol poisoning. One of the hospitalized students had consumed enough alcohol to kill him, according to Jacquelyn Savani, a spokeswoman for Princeton.

Many of the 13 eating clubs have since stopped serving alcohol altogether while their drinking policies are reviewed, she said, and others are being more vigilant about enforcing the state's legal drinking age.

Because the eating clubs are independent of the university, Ms. Savani said, Princeton cannot take disciplinary action against them.

—CHARLES HARRISON

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1988 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Government & Politics

Ways & Means

The higher-education record of Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis continues to spark debate.

In recent months, a letter by a former president of the University of Massachusetts that is highly critical of Governor Dukakis's record has been circulating among college officials in New England. Robert C. Wood said in the letter that legislators, not the Governor, deserve credit for increased state support for higher education (*The Chronicle*, February 3).

Mr. Wood said he had written his letter because of growing national interest in the Governor, who is a top contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Aides to the Governor have strongly disputed Mr. Wood's letter, saying he is seeking retribution for the many times he lost political battles to the Governor.

Now faculty and student groups have entered the fray.

In a recent newsletter, the Massachusetts Society of Professors, the union that represents faculty members and librarians at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, reminded its members that the union had decided not to endorse any candidate—even though it is an affiliate of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, which supports Governor Dukakis.

"We're looking at level funding at a time when there are crying needs in many areas," said John R. Nelson, president of the union, explaining the decision.

Mr. Nelson, an associate professor of English, added: "His public statements about the superiority of private higher education have been perceived as very prejudicial by many members of the university faculty."

Mr. Nelson said officials of the statewide teachers' association had not pressured his group to endorse the Governor, but had told him that the failure to make an endorsement was "political suicide."

■

The Student Senate at the university also criticized the Governor's higher-education record this month. Days before the New Hampshire primary, which Mr. Dukakis won easily, the group unanimously adopted a resolution saying the university had faced "insensitivity and callous underfunding" from the Governor and calling on him to "end his habit of mercilessly pruning the university's budget."

Susan S. Kaplan, an aide to the Governor, said she "would disagree with anyone saying he doesn't have a strong higher-education record." She said state support for higher education had increased by 24.8 per cent between 1975 and 1985.

Governor Dukakis himself told a New Haven television station last week that he disagreed with Mr. Wood. "I'm very proud of what we've done, and it's very much a part of the kind of investment in our future that I think we have to do all over the country," he said.

Reagan Seeks a Record $8.8-Billion for Aid to Students; $9.2-Billion Would Go to University R&D, Up 13 Pct.

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

President Reagan last week abandoned his seven-year effort to make drastic reductions in federal spending on education.

In his budget for fiscal 1989, which he sent to Congress on Thursday, he recommended record high amounts of money for programs that aid colleges and their students.

Spending on student aid would increase by about 9 per cent to $8.8-billion for academic 1989-90, under the Administration's recommendations. About 5.9 million students would get federal aid—92,000 more than are to receive it in academic 1988-89.

Congressional aides said they expected lawmakers to welcome the President's plans to spend more on education, but they said pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit might make major increases difficult to achieve.

Some Programs Would Be Curtailed

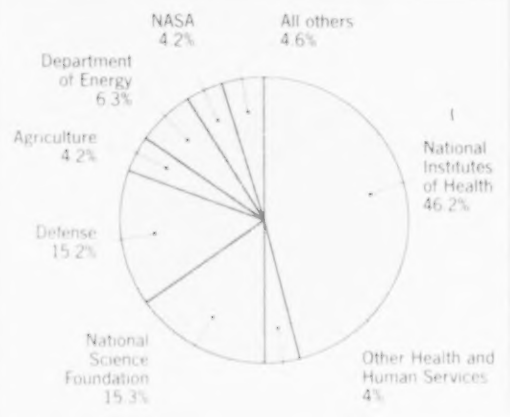
Money for many programs that aid colleges, including those aimed at improving international education, bolstering graduate studies, and helping historically black colleges, would be either increased or given the same amount as this year.

The Administration did suggest, however, that spending on some other programs be curtailed. Money to help colleges and universities construct and renovate buildings, for example, would be eliminated under the Reagan Administration's budget plan.

In previous years, the Administration asked Congress either to reduce sharply or to eliminate money for almost all higher-education programs. This year, President

Continued on Page A26

Sources of U.S. R&D Funds for Higher Education



WASHINGTON

Campus research will fare well in fiscal 1989, if President Reagan has his way.

Under his federal budget for fiscal 1989, which the White House sent to Congress last week, colleges and universities would receive an estimated increase of about 13 per cent in federal support for research and development, William R. Graham, the President's science adviser, said last week. That would bring the total amount of such money going to universities to about $9.2-billion, Mr. Graham added.

Fiscal 1989 begins on October 1.

An increase of that proportion would be sizable in any year, but it is especially ambitious at a time when Congress is under severe pressure to restrain federal spending.

Overall, the Administration's budget for science and technology is so ambitious, in fact, that it was greeted with a fair amount of skepticism.

'Complete Fantasies'

Congress and the President agreed last year to relatively small increases in spending on most domestic programs. One Congressional aide described the Administration's proposal to devote a large amount of the relatively small sum available for increases in domestic spending to science and technology as "complete fantasies."

Mr. Graham, however, defended the President's science plan as "an investment in our future" and added that he was looking forward to continued growth.

According to the budget, space- and energy-research programs, AIDS research, and the National Science Foundation would all receive substantial increases. In addition, generous allocations would be provided to start construction of major science projects, such as the Superconducting Supercollider, an X-ray telescope, and a new nuclear-fusion device called the Compact Ignition Tokamak.

On the other hand, the Administration is expected to ask Congress this week to take back the money it approved late last year for a long list of research projects, including many campus efforts, for which federal agencies had not requested money and which had not been subjected to traditional methods of review.

Following are other major elements of

Continued on Following Page

The Chronicle's coverage of the Administration's science budget for fiscal 1989 was prepared by Colleen Cordes, Courtney Leatherman, Kim McDonald, and David L. Wheeler.

A 'Kentucky Advocate' Rallies Support for the State's Universities

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

When Kentucky legislators concluded their 1986 session with one of the most generous higher-education spending packages in years, many who had taken part in the budget struggle breathed a sigh of relief.

Robert D. Bell, chairman of a group of business and civic leaders that was widely credited with helping build momentum for higher education during the session, wasn't one of them.

Mr. Bell was already thinking about the next step—how to broaden support so the state's higher-education system would continue to make gains in the future.

It turned out to be a wise strategy. In the two years that followed, the system has had to make several midyear cuts, and Kentucky's new Democratic Governor, Wallace Wilkinson, has proposed an extremely tight higher-education budget that has drawn heavy criticism from college and university officials.

As a result, hopes for Mr. Bell's group—the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education—are even higher than before. In the weeks leading up to the current legislative session, Mr. Bell has again emerged as a leading force behind the Advocates, demonstrating his knack for attracting publicity for education, building coalitions, and rallying support in a state where pride in colleges has traditionally been linked to basketball rather than academic quality.

Series of Television Spots

The Kentucky Advocates were formed in mid-1985, after the General Assembly approved a major public-school improvement package in a special legislative session. The group's 35 directors quickly mobilized to build public and legislative support for higher education before legislators met the next year.

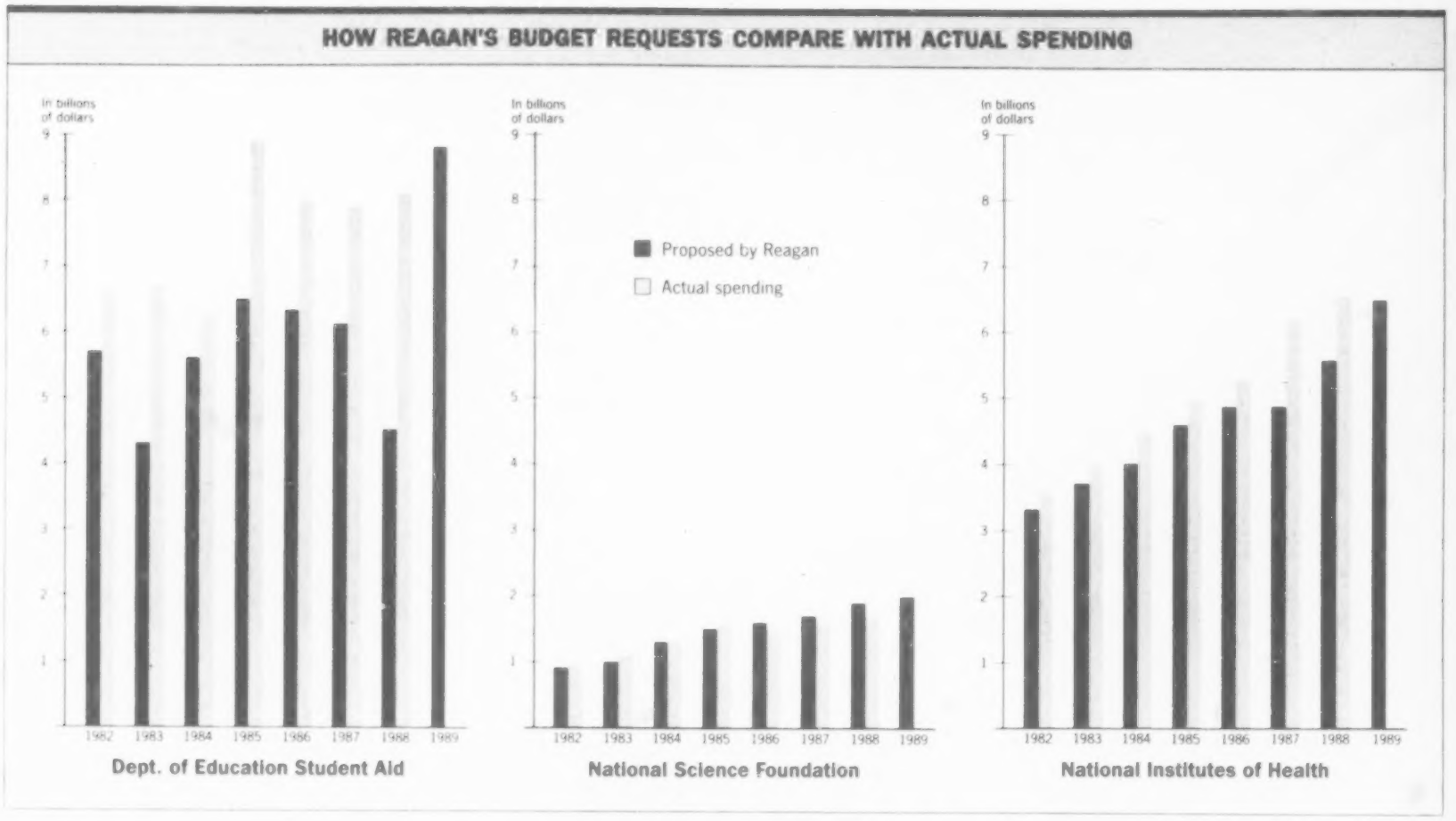
As a vice-president for Ashland Oil, Inc., Mr. Bell had worked on a company-sponsored publicity campaign that lobbied for public-school improvements—a campaign that included, among other things, a series of television spots depicting Kentucky's poor standing in public education.

Before he retired two years ago, Mr.

Continued on Page A32

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY RON GARRISON

Robert D. Bell, a leading force behind the Kentucky Advocates: "I believe that the most cost-effective thing Kentucky can do is to support higher education."


HOW REAGAN'S BUDGET REQUESTS COMPARE WITH ACTUAL SPENDING
In billions of dollars
Proposed by Reagan
Actual spending
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989
Dept. of Education Student Aid
National Science Foundation
National Institutes of Health

Universities Would Win Estimated $9.2-Billion for R&D Under Reagan Budget

Continued from Preceding Page

the President's budget proposals for research.

Health research. The Administration has apparently given up its efforts to trim the budget of the National Institutes of Health, awarding it a 5.4-per-cent increase over 1988 (excluding money for AIDS).

The Administration also abandoned a plan to turn over the intramural laboratories of the N.I.H. to the private sector. Such a proposal was circulated earlier in the White House Office of Management and Budget and stirred a great deal of adverse reaction when it was made public. The President's budget message to Congress said the Administration would not make any proposals about the structure of the institutes until a study by the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine was completed.

Throughout the Public Health Service, which includes the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control, and the National Institutes of Health, the Administration proposed a 37-per-cent increase in spending on AIDS research and education.

Of the $1.3-billion to be spent on AIDS by the health service, the research budget would be be $860-million, an increase of 35 per cent from present spending. Money for prevention and education would be $440-million in 1989 under the proposed budget, an increase of 40 per cent. The National Institutes of Health would receive $588-million for AIDS research under the proposed budget—$120-million more than it got last year.

National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation would fare particularly well under the Administration's proposal. The President, continuing his effort to double the foundation's budget by fiscal 1992, sought a 19-per-cent overall increase for the foundation. A large part of the extra money—$150-million—would be used to establish 12 to 15 new science and technology centers and to pay for their operation for the next five years.

Scientists and university representatives had mixed reactions to the new proposal for the centers.

Last year the foundation asked Congress for about $30-million to start such centers, which would conduct multidisciplinary research. However, many scientists voiced fears that the centers would drain support from grants to individual investigators. In the end, Congress gave the foundation significantly less than the President had requested, and the foundation decided to put off the start of the new centers until fiscal 1989.

Even so, members of the National Science Board, the policy-making arm of the foundation, have expressed concern that some grants to individuals had to be cut this year.

Some scientists say certain branches of the agency overextended themselves last year, making promises based on the large increase that never materialized. Cuts in some existing grants were the result, they say. Now they fear that the same thing may happen again if Congress turns down the foundation's proposal for a large increase in fiscal 1989.

Others, however, approved of the foundation's plan and pointed out that the foundation had received about 325 proposals from universities interested in establishing such centers.

The President proposed that the the centers be placed on a separate line in the N.S.F. budget, instead of putting them in a large budget account that is mainly used to make awards to individual researchers. That technical change in accounting procedures could help reassure scientists that the agency does not intend to trade off support for individual research awards against support for centers, foundation officials said.

Space science. Space-science research would receive a significant increase in fiscal 1989 as part of an effort to prepare major astronomy and planetary missions for the resumption of space-shuttle flights later this year. Funds for planetary exploration at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would increase 23 per cent in fiscal 1989, to $404-million, while physics and astronomy projects would get 29 per cent more, or $792-million.

President Reagan also asked for $27-million to start development of a space-based X-ray telescope, known as the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility, or AXAF, which American astrophysicists have long had high on their shopping list.

Over all, NASA would receive a massive $2.4-billion increase over this year's level of $9.02-billion—a leap of more than 26 per cent. James C. Fletcher, the space agency's administrator, said the increase was needed to meet the costs of resuming space-shuttle flights, to purchase expendable launch vehicles, and to start "full-scale hardware development" of the proposed space station.

While the President's budget recommends that support for the space station be more than doubled, from $392-million to $967-million, members of Congress who slashed last year's request because they believed the overall cost of the space station was too high are likely to do so again.

Energy research. At the Energy Department, spending for research would rise 18 per cent, providing substantial increases to start the construction of major new research facilities.

Under the President's budget, funds to operate and construct energy-physics, nuclear-physics, and basic energy-science facilities would nearly double, rising from $575-million this year to $973-million in fiscal 1989.

The largest component, $363-million, would go for development and construction of the proposed Superconducting Supercollider, a $4.4-billion, 53-mile oval accelerator. Seven states remain in the national competition to win the supercollider, and the final site is expected to be selected next summer.

However, support for the project is dwindling fast. Many members of Congress have denounced the project as too costly and vowed to defeat the request.

A less controversial construction project, the Compact Ignition Tokamak, is likely to receive more support from Congress. Energy Department officials propose to build the $360-million experimental nuclear-fusion device at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, which is managed by Princeton University.

They would also continue support for the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, which is being built by a consortium of universities in Newport News, Va.

Joseph F. Salgado, Under Secretary of Energy, emphasized at the department's press briefing that increases for energy-research programs still would be substantial, rising 10 per cent from this year's levels, even if funds for the supercollider were not included.

Support for magnetic-fusion energy programs would receive a modest $35-million increase, to $360-million, while renewable-energy research programs would be cut, as in previous Reagan budget requests. Solar-energy research, for example, would decline by $16-million, to $80-million, while geothermal-energy research would drop $4.5-million to $16.4-million.

Defense research. Basic research at the Department of Defense, about half of which goes to universities, would increase by less than 2 per cent. But spending for the University Research Initiative, a basic-research program that supports multidisciplinary research and training at universities, would increase by nearly 12 per cent.

The President did not request any money to continue a new program that Congress gave $25-million to this year to help universities buy scientific instruments.

Higher-Education Funds in the Fiscal 1989 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$4,187,000,000	$4,260,430,000	$5,011,000,000
Supplemental Grants	412,500,000	408,415,000	416,583,000
College Work-Study	592,500,000	588,249,000	600,014,000
Income-contingent loans	5,000,000	4,308,000	50,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	76,000,000	72,762,000	0
Perkins Loans	210,000,000	210,628,000	22,620,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	2,717,000,000	2,565,000,000	2,735,598,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,500,000	14,840,000	0
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	11,750,000	15,304,000	15,304,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	4,700,000	6,702,000	6,702,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	2,500,000	3,221,000	0
Minority Participation graduate fellowships	—	3,351,000	3,351,000
Areas of National Need graduate fellowships	—	7,659,000	0
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	14,400,000	13,787,000	0
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	51,741,000	73,162,000	80,478,000
Challenge grants	215,000	0	0
Endowment grants	19,785,000	19,148,000	20,000,000
Institutional support	75,367,000	60,060,000	36,500,000
Facilities			
Construction grants	0	6,366,000	0
Loans	19,705,000	0	0
Interest subsidies	23,000,000	21,878,000	22,744,000
College Construction Loan Insurance Association	—	19,100,000	0
International education	33,050,000	30,685,000	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,500,000	3,830,000	0
Veterans Education Outreach	1,000,000	2,872,000	0

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	$3,686,000	$3,734,000	$ 0
Training grants	33,564,000	35,447,000	33,564,000
Library resources			
Research libraries	6,000,000	5,744,000	0
Training and demonstration	1,000,000	718,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged			
College aid migrant programs	1,200,000	1,340,000	0
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,500,000	1,915,000	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000	5,266,000	5,371,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	176,370,000	205,841,000	205,841,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	49,423,000	46,573,000	51,531,000
Education statistics	14,155,000	20,953,000	29,469,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	49,000,000	51,100,000	51,100,000
Research and development	18,000,000	17,233,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	67,730,000	66,410,000	66,410,000
Rehabilitation training	29,550,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,900,000	5,840,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	112,881,000	134,036,000	150,000,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	12,163,000	11,645,000	13,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	43,000,000	40,530,000	41,341,000
Teacher training	91,177,000	131,727,000	147,863,000
Vocational education	881,967,000	888,243,000	888,243,000
Women's educational equity	3,500,000	3,351,000	0

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,402,837,000	$1,469,327,000	$1,468,256,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	930,001,000	965,536,000	1,015,471,000
Institute of Dental Research	117,945,000	126,297,000	127,157,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases	511,124,000	534,733,000	562,258,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	138,713,000	147,679,000	158,244,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	490,233,000	534,692,000	557,585,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	545,523,000	638,800,000	435,084,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	570,916,000	632,676,000	676,728,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	366,780,000	396,811,000	397,945,000
Eye Institute	216,637,000	224,947,000	229,021,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	209,294,000	215,666,000	218,934,000
Institute on Aging	177,681,000	194,746,000	204,770,000
Research Resources	322,859,000	368,153,000	319,977,000
International Center	11,420,000	15,651,000	11,338,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,000,000	23,380,000	24,400,000
Library of Medicine	61,838,000	67,910,000	70,626,000
AIDS research*			587,630,000
Total, NIH	6,186,198,000	6,666,693,000	7,122,837,000
National Science Foundation			
Total research	1,406,150,000	1,453,000,000	1,603,000,000
Program administration	77,768,000	84,480,000	95,550,000
Science and technology centers	—	0	150,000,000
Science and engineering education	99,000,000	139,200,000	156,000,000
Antarctic program	117,000,000	124,890,000	141,000,000
Total, National Science Foundation	1,622,850,000	1,717,000,000	2,050,000,000
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative research			
Hatch Act support	146,629,000	155,545,000	155,545,000
Payments to black colleges	22,320,000	23,333,000	25,333,000
Special research grants	28,500,000	33,800,000	5,000,000
Competitive research grants	40,651,000	42,372,000	54,500,000
Animal health research	5,476,000	5,476,000	0
Total, cooperative research	376,673,000	403,654,000	257,500,000
Extension service	338,972,000	357,963,000	292,542,000
Department of Defense			
Basic research	891,700,000	901,403,000	916,486,000
University Research Initiative	134,000,000	85,000,000	95,000,000
Strategic Defense Initiative			
Research and development	3,616,000,000	3,900,000,000	4,831,000,000
Department of Energy			
General Science	327,000,000	355,100,000	364,986,000
Basic Energy Sciences	432,000,000	437,200,000	375,700,000
Basic Research User facilities	473,200,000	574,000,000	972,613,000
Superconducting Supercollider	20,000,000	25,000,000	363,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	197,500,000	186,350,000	197,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Research and development	3,153,700,000	3,199,400,000	4,446,700,000

	Fiscal 1987 actual	Fiscal 1988 actual	Fiscal 1989 requested
Other health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration research	$434,000,000	$461,000,000	$484,000,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety, health research and training	69,907,000	69,371,000	66,892,000
Health professions			
Health professions education			
Exceptional-need scholarships	7,000,000	6,702,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged students	27,250,000	27,406,000	0
Nurse training	53,300,000	54,046,000	0
Primary care and family-medicine training	66,260,000	64,415,000	0
Total, Health-professions education	203,710,000	210,042,000	40,000,000
National Health Service Corps	37,426,000	52,657,000	35,000,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	2,296,000	2,202,000	2,202,000
Medical facilities guarantees and loans	20,000,000	22,000,000	21,600,000
Area health-education centers	18,000,000	17,233,000	0
Arts and humanities			
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Education programs	16,356,000	16,350,000	16,150,000
Fellowship programs	15,318,000	15,560,000	15,300,000
Research programs	16,408,000	16,400,000	16,400,000
General programs	22,579,000	22,580,000	22,340,000
State programs	21,000,000	21,300,000	21,200,000
Challenge grants	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,700,000
Treasury matching grants	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	138,890,000	140,435,000	140,435,000
National Endowment for the Arts	165,281,000	167,731,000	167,731,000
Institute of Museum Services	21,250,000	21,944,000	21,944,000
National Archives and Records Administration	101,659,000	116,000,000	117,862,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	7,519,000	5,707,000	13,376,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	169,529,000	179,812,000	194,624,000
Miscellaneous			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	200,000,000	214,000,000	228,000,000
Veterans' educational benefits	744,470,000	622,793,000	549,376,000
Peace Corps	137,960,000	146,200,000	150,000,000
U.S. Information Agency educational and cultural exchanges	145,000,000	150,040,000	146,100,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	650,000,000	517,000,000	546,918,000
Small Business Development Centers	35,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000

Note: Money for AIDS research is included in spending amounts for fiscal 1987 and fiscal 1988

Reagan Seeks a Record $8.8-Billion for Student Aid

Continued from Page A23

Reagan singled out education spending as one of his top priorities.

Indeed, education programs are among only a handful of domestic programs that would receive more money in fiscal 1989—which begins October 1—if Congress approved the Administration's plan.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week acknowledged that the Administration's request for more money for education represented a "strategic shift." But he said President Reagan had not given up the basic conservative principles that had been central to his campaigns for the Presidency.

"The largest goal of the President was not to shrink the federal role in education," Mr. Bennett said at a press conference at which he explained the budget proposals. "The largest goal of the President was to improve American education."

Mr. Bennett said the President realized that Congress would not listen to his ideas for reforming education as long as he asked for deep cuts in education programs.

Will Take Away 'Excuses'

"It is pointless to waste time with a budget proposal that virtually no one in the Congress takes seriously," Mr. Bennett said. "It causes great distraction from the real issues, the needed education reforms."

Secretary Bennett said President Reagan's proposals to increase spending will take away the "excuses" that lawmakers and higher education officials have had for ignoring the Administration's ideas. With the Administration's budget proposals in hand, he said, lawmakers and college officials will be forced to think seriously about ways to improve higher education and make institutions more accountable to students.

"We'd certainly like to take away the excuse that you can't improve education because of the budget proposals of the Reagan Administration," said Secretary Bennett. "What we are saying is O.K., we see your bet, here's your money. Now let's see what kind of hand you have. Do you have aces, or do you just have jokers?"

Other Major Proposals

Following are the other major proposals in the Administration's budget for education:

- Colleges that do a good job of educating their students would receive more campus-based financial aid. To receive funds under the the College Work-Study and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants programs, institutions would have to establish a series of "student-outcome objectives" to measure how much their students had learned, how many students had graduated, and how many had obtained jobs.

  Institutions that did well in meeting goals they had set in those areas would receive more money.

  "The department believes that steps must be taken to ensure that students are getting educational value for their dollars and that the taxpayer's investment is well spent," says a document that outlines the Administration's proposals for education spending.
- Parents who purchased savings bonds to help pay for their children's college education would not have to pay taxes on the interest that accrued. This would be the first nationwide program aimed at encouraging parents to save for college. Several states have already established programs that give tax breaks to parents who save. The measure would cost the government about $10-million in fiscal 1989.
- The maximum Pell Grant a student could receive each year would increase by $100 to $2,300.
- Students who default on loans or have trouble paying them back would be required to have cosigners in order to borrow under the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Now, all students who pass a financial-needs test and are not in default on a student loan at the time can borrow regardless of their record on paying back other loans.
- Aid for colleges and universities that are in poor financial condition but are not historically black institutions would be reduced.
- Students would be required to have a high-school diploma or pass the General Educational Development examination to receive federal student aid.

  Now, institutions are allowed to admit any students who pass an entrance exam or who talk to a counselor who determines they have the "ability to benefit" from postsecondary education.
- $2-million would be distributed through the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education for model projects that show ways in which colleges and universities could hold down their prices.

The Lobbyists Applaud

In previous years, after Education Secretary William J. Bennett presented his budget recommendations at a news conference, college lobbyists were waiting outside the doors of the Education Department to complain to reporters about the Administration's proposals. Last week, however, the college people found themselves in the unusual position of applauding the Administration's recommendations.

"The bottom line is a plus," said Charles B. Saunders, Jr., vice-president for governmental relations of the American Council on Education.

Mr. Saunders did say, however, that he did not like Mr. Reagan's proposal to abolish some higher-education programs. But he and many other college officials said the fact that the Education Department had not asked for huge spending reductions would make it much easier for lobbyists to persuade Congress to spend more on higher education.

"The minimal amount we have expected to get has always been what the President has proposed," explained Richard T. Jerue, vice-president for governmental relations of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

"Now," he said, "we'll be able to say that even the Administration has realized that education is an important investment."

Budget Reduction Looms

Congressional aides last week said it was likely that lawmakers would feel more comfortable approving legislation to increase education spending for fiscal 1989 if they knew that President Reagan was likely to sign it.

But they noted that members of Congress would still be bound by the budget-reduction agreement made last year. The agreement allows only programs that aid low-income people to receive increases.

Spending on most other programs would be the same as this year, and some programs are to be reduced.

"We're going to be held hostage by the budget agreement," acknowledged an aide to Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee.

Abandoning their effort to slash federal education spending has put Reagan Administration officials in the uncomfortable position of having to contradict some of their previous claims.

The department last week proposed that money be increased or maintained during fiscal 1989 for several programs that last year it had tried to eliminate.

For example, while last year the Education Department budget documents said that Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and College Work-Study were "unnecessary institutional aid," this year the documents said they were "important sources of support for financially disadvantaged students" and asked that money for them be increased.

Last year the department said it was "inappropriate for the federal government to provide grants" to graduate students studying in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. This year it said the program "allows the federal government to encourage excellence in higher education by rewarding outstanding undergraduate achievement."

A Second Look

A senior Administration official who explained the philosophy underlying the education proposals to reporters last week said that some programs that the Administration had tried to abolish last year were not inherently "inappropriate." They simply did not deserve federal funds at a time when money for education was tight, the official said.

Now that the Administration has decided more should be spent on education, it has taken a second look at some of the programs it had wanted to eliminate, the official said.

"Some of these kick over to being defensible if you have more money," said the official. "In most of these cases, it is not a black and white situation."

JOHN T. PHILLIPS

William J. Bennett: "It is pointless to waste time with a budget proposal that virtually no one in the Congress takes seriously."

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Georgetown U. to Give 'Equal Treatment' to Campus Gay Groups

WASHINGTON

Georgetown University, locked in a decade-long battle with homosexual groups on its campus, has agreed to give them "equal treatment" and provide $3,740 to a homosexual law students' organization.

The announcement came one day after the District of Columbia's Office of Human Rights announced a "major investigation" of the university's treatment of homosexuals.

The office said it would determine whether Georgetown's treatment of homosexuals violated the District's Human Rights Act of 1977, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Three students had filed a complaint with the Office of Human Rights charging that Georgetown was not complying with a November ruling by the D.C. Court of Appeals ordering the university to give homosexuals equal treatment.

'Tangible Benefits' Are Won

A spokeswoman for the Office of Human Rights said the investigation was still going forward, but that "with Georgetown's cooperation, it may not take as long as we thought."

The appeals-court ruling said that Georgetown must offer the gay groups the same "tangible benefits" it offered other student groups, but that the Roman Catholic institution could not be forced to recognize the groups officially. Catholic doctrine holds that homosexuality is immoral.

Since the appeals-court decision, the U.S. Supreme Court has twice rejected the university's request to stay the ruling.

Georgetown has yet to decide whether to file a formal appeal to the Supreme Court to overturn the appeals-court decision, said university spokesman Gary Krull.

Georgetown said it would provide a wide range of services to the law group, the Lesbian and Gay Association of Georgetown University Law Students, not only those mentioned in the 171-page appeals-court decision.

Among the services to be provided are use of photocopiers, telephones, stationery, meeting and party rooms, and offices.

A request for similar funding by the undergraduate group, the Gay People of Georgetown, is under review by a student committee.

The Georgetown decision was the latest twist in a decade-long dispute between homosexual groups and the university, which has argued that endorsing such groups would violate its freedom of conscience.

The gay groups, refused recognition by the university in 1978, sued the institution in 1980. The case had been the subject of three separate rulings before November's appeals-court decision. —M.W.H.

FACT FILE: 1987 Freshman Merit Scholars

This table shows the top 50 colleges and universities attended by freshman Merit Scholars named in 1987. The rankings were determined by *The Chronicle* from an alphabetical listing supplied by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

The first column lists the total number of Merit Scholarship winners, while the second column shows the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. Over all, 6,127 freshman Merit Scholars were enrolled—3,661 at 231 private institutions and 2,466 at 147 public institutions.

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	329	—
2. University of Texas at Austin	238	185
3. Rice University	200	130
4. Stanford University	187	—
5. Yale University	157	—
6. Princeton University	155	—
7. Georgia Institute of Technology	139	107
8. University of Chicago	133	98
9. Carleton College	113	90
10. Michigan State University	109	80
11. Texas A & M University	108	86
12. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105	—
13. Duke University	91	9
14. Northwestern University	89	53
15. University of Florida	78	70
16. University of Michigan	76	—
17. University of California at Berkeley	71	3
18. Washington University (Mo.)	70	43
19. University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	68	53
20. Brown University	66	—
21. Trinity University	61	50
22. Cornell University	59	—
23. University of Houston at University Park	57	49
24. Macalester College	53	44
25. University of California at Los Angeles	53	40
26. University of Pennsylvania	52	—
27. Oberlin College	51	38
28. Harvey Mudd College	50	30
29. Brigham Young University	49	34
29. Florida State University	49	38
31. Ohio State University	47	36
32. University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	45	38
32. Williams College	45	—
34. Miami University	42	31
34. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	42	—
36. Auburn University	41	32
36. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	41	—
38. Iowa State University	40	32
38. Tulane University	40	22
38. University of Notre Dame	40	—
41. Baylor University	38	31
41. Pennsylvania State University	38	5
41. Vanderbilt University	38	18
44. Emory University	36	27
45. Dartmouth College	35	—
45. University of Iowa	35	26
47. Boston University	34	23
47. University of Kansas	34	24
47. University of Oklahoma	34	26
47. Georgetown University	34	—

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0896-1492

March 2, 1988 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 25

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

New immigrants and established residents are subjects of an anthropological study in six cities: Page A4.

The decision on which state will get the prized Supercollider project has been postponed: Page A10.

"Consulting scholars," backed by I.B.M., are touring colleges to explore the role of computers in academic life: Page A11.

The dean of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service is using part of a sabbatical to anchor a PBS foreign-affairs series: Page A11.

States are anxiously awaiting an I.R.S. ruling on the tax status of a plan for prepaid tuition: Page A17.

As Ralston Purina stock rose $50 a share in six years, the Danforth Foundation was put in an enviable but perplexing position: Page A25.

The achievement of high-school students on college-entrance tests remained at a "dead stall" last year, according to Education Secretary William J. Bennett: Page A29.

The marathon legal battle between Jerry Tarkanian and the N.C.A.A. has reached the Supreme Court: Page A31.

Britain's Open University, once plagued by budget cuts and a lingering leftist image, has won new support from the conservative government: Page A33.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-44
Athletics	A31-32
Books	A8, 13
Coming Events	A38
Computers	A14
Deadlines	A41
Deaths	A37
Gazette	A37
Government & Politics	A16-24
Grants	A21, 28
International	A33-35
Personal & Professional	A11-15
Philanthropy	A25-28
Scholarship	A4-10
Students	A29-30

SECTION 2	Pages B1-76
Architecture	B5-7
Bulletin Board	B8-75
End Paper	B76
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

South Africa Imposes Sweeping New Ban on Protest Groups

Move denounced on campuses; 'shock, confusion, and fear'

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

A sweeping ban on opposition organizations, imposed last week by the South African government, has been denounced by university officials and student representatives. But campus sources said it was too early to know how much the ban would affect higher education.

A student leader at one university described the reaction as one of "shock, confusion, and fear."

In the most severe action of its kind in more than a decade, the government effectively prohibited all meaningful activities by 17 anti-apartheid organizations, including the South African National Students Congress, known as SANSCO, the largest and most vocal black-student organization in the country.

Although other campus-based groups were not directly affected, many of the restricted organizations—such as the United Democratic Front, the National Education Crisis Committee, and the Azanian People's Organization—draw substantial support from university students.

New Academic Year Just Under Way

The government's orders included a ban on political activity by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the country's largest labor federation. The orders were signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan J. Vlok, and published in the official *Government Gazette*.

In addition, the government put restric-

Continued on Page A34

TEXAS DISCRIMINATES IN COLLEGE FUNDS, HISPANICS CHARGE

TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE

Tight college budgets in hard-pressed Texas are based on level enrollments statewide, but institutions near the Mexican border face a rapid growth in Hispanic population. Above, Mexican students pass through a U.S. border station at Brownsville en route to Texas Southmost College: Page A16.

Reagan Seeks Limits on Superconductivity Data Available to Foreigners; Scientists Are Critical

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Worried that the United States may lose the race to commercialize superconductivity, President Reagan last week asked Con-

Costs of College Again Seen Rising Faster Than Inflation

Early announcements and a spot check indicate that many colleges plan to raise fees 5.5 per cent to 10 per cent next fall: Page A29.

gress to prevent federal laboratories from releasing scientific and technical information of commercial value to foreign competitors.

The President's proposal, which would require a revision of the Freedom of Information Act, was contained in a legislative package that Mr. Reagan said was needed "to help translate U.S. leadership in science into leadership in international commerce."

Other proposals in the package, entitled the "Superconductivity Competitiveness

Continued on Page A7

In Philanthropy, Ross Perot Style, There's No Room for Bureaucracy

JIM KNOWLES, PICTURE GROUP

Texas billionaire Ross Perot's same-day service in grant making: "Just call my office in the morning, you'll have a check by the afternoon."

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

DALLAS

When H. Ross Perot began to play benefactor to two University of Texas researchers last summer, he put a new spin on grant making: same-day service.

"Just call my office in the morning, you'll have a check by the afternoon," he told Joseph L. Goldstein and Michael S. Brown, two professors at the Dallas campus who shared the 1985 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Three weeks later, Mr. Perot checked back. "You guys getting same-day service?" he recalls asking. "They grinned, and said, 'Yeah.' I said, 'O.K., have you got the equipment you need?' and they said, 'Oh no, we have to go out for bids.' "

Mr. Perot insisted they cut through the red tape of the state's purchasing procedures. Now, the scientists just tell the Perot Family Foundation what equipment they need, and Mr. Perot sees that it's shipped to them. "The company bills us, and that's it. End of process," he says.

Henry Ross Perot brings a can-do attitude to philanthropy—and he is in a position to do a great deal.

He has amassed America's third-largest fortune—worth $2.9-billion, according to *Forbes* magazine's latest list of the 400 wealthiest Americans, and he would like to give much of it to charity.

To prepare for that, he has studied the model of a famous predecessor, Andrew Carnegie, who also gave away much of his wealth. But in typical Perot fashion, he sees ways to improve on that example.

Most Powerful Man in Texas

In person, Mr. Perot seems an unlikely candidate for the man dubbed by *Texas Monthly* as the most powerful in the state. He is short: 5 feet 6; what there is of his hair is cut close; his ears stick out; and his nose is lumpy (he fractured it twice while breaking horses for his father).

Nonetheless Mr. Perot, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, achieved national

Continued on Page A28

MARGINALIA

A full-page ad in *Indiana Alumni* offered:

"

THE MOST FAMOUS SWEATER IN INDIANA!

"Now you can get the exact sweater that Coach Bob Knight wears during Indiana games. . . ."

Laundered first? a reader wants to know.

■

The Milwaukee *Journal*'s profile of a Carroll College professor who had served as faculty marshal at commencements reported:

"Dressed in his flowing academic robes, Richason led the faculty procession and sprinkled mace over the assembled gathering."

Those commencement crowds can get out of hand sometimes.

■

A reader writes us:

"Telling it like it is: South Dakota State University, whose athletic teams are known as the Jackrabbits, has a 24-hour telephone number that fans may call for the latest sports information. At a recent basketball game, the electronic signboard reminded spectators, 'For news of all Jackrabbit sports events call the Jackrabbit Sportslie at 688-4626.' "

■

From *brief*, a faculty-and-staff newsletter at the University of Minnesota:

"[Vice President Roger] Benjamin said he intends to cut his office budget by 10% or more, as urged by the planning task force. As positions open, he added, he is 'pretty determined to recruit women.' "

"And if he hired children, he could cut his budget by 20 per cent?" a reader asks.

■

Why we use so many hyphens (from the University of Delaware *Review*):

"Meeting—Animal Science Club, 5:30 p.m., 201 Townsend Hall. Dr. Ruthie Franczek, a large animal vet will be speaking."

■

From the Northeastern University *Alumni Magazine*:

"The trouble with picking winners is that there always have to be, shall we say euphemistically, people who don't win.

"Such is the case when the excellent teachers award committee has to pick a handful of standouts from among the nominated professors. . . .

"We learned a few lessons during the contest judging, as you can read about on page 27. Next time around we plan to limit the number of entries to one, giving more of you an opportunity to be selected."

That should do it. —C.G.

In Brief

Michigan Will Appeal Ruling on Divestment

Michigan's Attorney General Frank J. Kelley last week announced that the state would appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court an appeals-court decision that a law requiring all public colleges and universities to sell holdings in companies with operations in South Africa or the Soviet Union violated the state constitution.

Last month the appeals court found that the law violated the "autonomy" granted to the Board of Regents of four-year colleges and universities under the constitution (*The Chronicle*, February 10). The University of Michigan challenged the law after it was enacted in 1982, and a state circuit court upheld it in 1985.

University officials stressed that their protest over the law was not based on opposition to divestment, but rather on the principle that the Board of Regents should control the university's finances. All other Michigan colleges either complied with the law or sold their investments before the law was enacted.

State officials have defended the law, saying it does not infringe on the university autonomy because it does not deal with the spending of money or educational issues.

An assistant attorney general said it would probably be months before the Supreme Court would decide whether to hear the case.

Loans for Capital Projects Available at Low Rates

Colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations may borrow from $1-million to $100-million for capital projects through a new financing program operated by University Support Services, Inc., a non-profit company based in Washington.

The Rev. John P. Whalen, president of the organization and a former president of the Catholic University of America, said that by pooling the credit needs of many borrowers, the Capital Access Trust would be able to offer low interest rates and reduce administrative costs.

The interest rate will be tied to the commercial-paper rate, which is currently 6.5 per cent. While higher than the rate for tax-exempt financing, it is lower than the rate an individual college could obtain from a bank, Father Whalen said. Qualified borrowers would receive financing in six weeks, he said.

For more information, contact Capital Access Trust, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 20036.

Students Take Over a Building at Hampshire College

AMHERST, MASS.

Minority students took over a building at Hampshire College last week in the latest protest in this college town against alleged campus racism. Two weeks ago black students at the University Massachusetts at Amherst took over a campus building for five days in protest of a series of racial incidents there (*The Chronicle*, February 24).

The Hampshire takeover was sparked by reports that the college was planning to use Dakin House, which had served as a minority-student center, for other purposes.

College officials denied they were planning other uses for the building, and began negotiating with the students on a list of 12 demands, including direct financing by the college of the campus's minority-student organization, a full-time staff member assigned to work with minority students, and the designation of Dakin House as a permanent minority cultural center.

At the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, meanwhile, students last week attended a series of programs and workshops on racism held over the course of two days. Some students boycotted classes for the two days while others held class discussions on racism.

Police at the university continued to investigate the latest racial incidents there—an alleged assault on a group of Puerto Rican students, and the harassment of a female black student.

The preceding week, minority students at the university had occupied New Africa House for five days after an alleged attack by six white males on two male black students who were with a white woman.

Rochester Bans Fraternity for 10 Years in Sex Case

A University of Rochester fraternity has been banned from the campus for 10 years as punishment for an alleged group-sex encounter at its house in February.

The university will close the Theta Delta Chi house this week and not allow it to reopen until 1998. The action follows a complaint by a 19-year-old woman who said that as many as eight men had sex with her during a party at the house.

The woman, who attends college in Ohio, declined to press criminal charges, but Rochester law-enforcement officials indicated that they were considering going to Ohio to discuss the case with her.

In banning the fraternity, university officials said they had taken into account the fact that Theta Delta Chi members had refused to cooperate in an investigation of the incident and that the fraternity had been shut down in 1978 and 1986 because of fights at its house. The fraternity can still appeal the decision, university officials said.

Parents Accept Settlement in Son's Fraternity Death

A $115,000 settlement has been reached in a $1-million lawsuit over the death of a student at California State University at Chico, who was killed in an automobile accident during a fraternity hazing incident in 1983.

Alden and Judith Long, the par-

Bishop College Set Back by Withdrawal of Key $300,000 Pledge

DALLAS

A businessman here who had promised to donate $300,000 to Bishop College withdrew his offer last week amid reports that several years ago he was convicted on charges of passing bad checks and later filed for bankruptcy.

The loss of the $300,000 pledge sent Bishop officials searching for other ways to save their financially troubled institution. The U.S. Education Department has announced that it will eliminate all federal financial aid to students at Bishop, a historically black institution, unless the college improves its financial situation by March 31. The college would probably be forced to close its doors if the government cut off aid to its students.

Action Delayed

The Education Department had planned to make Bishop ineligible for federal aid in January, but it agreed to delay its decision when the college received a $300,000 pledge from the businessman, Clifford A. Sugerman.

Mr. Sugerman had offered the money on the condition that Bishop match his amount with private funds.

College officials subsequently raised $475,000, but when they asked Mr. Sugerman to make good on his offer, his lawyer announced that the pledge was being withdrawn, according to Michael B. Goldstein, a lawyer for Bishop.

College officials had begun to doubt the validity of the pledge when Dallas newspapers published reports last month that Mr. Sugerman had been convicted in 1975 of passing worthless checks and of using credit cards in a fraudulent manner.

According to the reports, Mr. Sugerman also filed for personal bankruptcy in 1978 and had financial problems with companies he had established. Neither Mr. Sugerman nor his lawyer, Jerry M. Pittman, could be reached last week for comment. But a spokeswoman for Mr. Pittman said there was a chance that negotiations over the pledge could resume.

A spokesman for Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox said the state will investigate Mr. Sugerman, and Mr. Goldstein said Bishop officials were considering suing Mr. Sugerman. Bishop officials said the withdrawal of the $300,000 pledge was a serious blow to the college.

"This was the ray of light that suddenly had all these other good things happening to Bishop—and then for this to turn around and happen this way is tragic," Mr. Goldstein said. "It's so ridiculous I'd be laughing if I weren't crying."

New Efforts Planned

Mr. Goldstein said the college was taking steps to overcome its financial problems. A group of faculty members, lawyers, and representatives of several banks to which the institution owes money met last week to begin formulating a plan to put the institution back on track.

The Education Department, meanwhile, will stick to its original plan to give Bishop until the end of this month to improve its financial condition.

"This [the $300,000 pledge] certainly was one of the conditions that made us give them extra time," said Victoria B. Tripp, a spokeswoman for the Education Department. "But if something else comes along that will improve the picture, they might still be able to get certified [for federal aid]. Our decision will be based on whether they are fiscally able to continue their operations."

The department began withholding aid to Bishop students in December because the institution had lost its accreditation and because, the department said, the college's student-aid office had been mismanaging federal money. In most cases, federal law prohibits the department from giving student aid to colleges that have not been accredited.

If the department decides that aid to Bishop students should be resumed, the college would receive about $300,000 in grant and loan money for which students would have qualified during the first semester.

Levi Watkins, Bishop's acting president, said the loss of the $300,000 was a "disappointment." But he said the mood on the campus was good.

"Classes are going on and spirit is high among students," he said.

—ROBIN WILSON

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1988 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Note Book

Female college students, even those in majors that may yield lucrative jobs, place a higher emphasis on financial considerations when choosing a spouse than do their male counterparts.

That is the conclusion of a new study of more than 800 students in St. Louis, Memphis, and Houghton, Mich. It was conducted by two sociologists, Linda Lindsey of Maryville College and Willie Melton of Michigan Technological University.

The researchers found that both men and women placed affection at the top of a list of 22 character traits most important in a future husband or wife, but that ambition and financial security were more important to women than to men.

Ms. Lindsey says college men have become more pragmatic since 1972, when a similar survey was conducted, "but they are still the more romantic sex."

"Women could afford to be more romantic," Ms. Lindsey says. "But when we surveyed women in non-traditional majors that were potentially lucrative, like pharmacy and engineering, they didn't have to be as pragmatic, but they were."

For example, women ranked the ability to pay bills as the sixth most important trait in a future spouse. Men ranked bill-paying ability as 12th most important. Women ranked the ability to work and save money as No. 7. For men the ability to work and save was the 10th most important characteristic. Ambition and having a college degree also were more important to women.

On the other hand, men ranked sexual attraction as the eighth most important trait in a future wife, while women placed sexual attraction in 16th place.

Ms. Lindsey says the feminist movement has transformed cultural expectations of marriage, but that financial realities are also a significant factor. "You have to have two incomes to buy a house," she says.

■

With shopping centers spreading like kudzu through the suburban American landscape, Youngstown State University is responding with a new undergraduate program: mall management.

The degree-granting program, approved by the Ohio Board of Regents last fall, includes such courses as shopping-center development, the fundamentals of shopping centers, shopping-center operations, and problems in shopping-center administration.

Students must also serve as interns at malls in the greater Youngstown area to earn their degrees. Interns learn such skills as mall marketing, publicity, public relations, and mall management.

The program is being offered in response to demands from shopping-center developers and owners, said E. Terry Deiderick, professor of marketing at Youngstown State.

Students

Costs of Attending College Appear Likely to Rise Faster Than Inflation for the 8th Year in a Row

Many campuses are planning increases of 5.5 pct. to 10 pct. for the 1988-89 academic year

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The costs of attending college next fall appear likely to rise faster than inflation—the eighth consecutive year of such increases.

Early announcements from the campuses and a spot check of institutions around the country show that many are planning tuition increases ranging from 5.5 per cent to 10 per cent for 1988-89. Comprehensive, nationwide tuition averages for the next academic year will not be available until the summer.

College officials cite a desire to improve the salaries and benefits of faculty members and higher prices for library materials and computers as the main reasons for the increases.

The federal government estimates that the Consumer Price Index will rise 4.3 per cent this year and 3.9 per cent next year. In 1987 the C.P.I. rose 4.4 per cent, compared with average tuition increases for 1987-88 that ranged from a low of 5 per cent at public community colleges to a high of 8 per cent at private four-year colleges.

'People Will Stop Paying'

In recent years, tuition rates have not only risen faster than prices in the overall economy, but have also outpaced inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index, which tracks the prices of goods and services that colleges and universities purchase.

In each of the last two academic years the index has risen 4 to 5 per cent, according to D. Kent Halstead of Research Associates of Washington, which calculates it. Mr. Halstead believes the index will rise at about the same rate this year and then slow to 3 to 4 per cent in each of the next several years.

One frequent critic of the college-cost spiral says he is disappointed, but not surprised, that tuition will be going up again. "Higher education feels there's still some money out there, and they're going to shake that tree until they shake it down," said Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education. "Sooner or later, people will stop paying those bills, but I don't see it happening in the near future." He predicted that tuition would rise 7 per cent in the next academic year.

Mr. Carnes said Education Secretary William J. Bennett would continue to protest cost increases. "We've been successful in getting the issue raised to a higher level of public discourse," he said. "People are concerned about it all over the country. Taxpayers, as well as parents and students, are troubled by increased costs, particularly when they don't see a compelling increase in quality."

Michael O'Keefe, president of the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education, also believes that costs will go up "fairly rapidly" in the next few years. "With the next downslide in the number of 18-year-olds, competition for students is going to get livelier," he said. To beat the competition, colleges will spend more on recruiting and invest in new facilities and academic programs, he predicted. Moreover, he said, colleges will be offering higher faculty salaries in an effort to attract new professors to replace the large numbers who will be retiring over the next decade.

Mr. O'Keefe added that public opinion and political pressure could turn his pre-

Continued on Following Page

President Says 100 Private Colleges Follow Crowd: the Higher Their Prices, the More Students Apply

WASHINGTON

David W. Breneman, president of Kalamazoo College, thinks the nation's 100 most expensive and selective private colleges are engaging in "lemming-like behavior" when it comes to setting tuition rates, and he admits that he is following the crowd himself. (Tuition at Kalamazoo is $8,998 this year; next year's has not been determined.)

At a recent conference here on college costs sponsored by the National Center for Postsecondary Finance and Governance, and in an interview afterward, Mr. Breneman explained his views. He said that although the public was growing increasingly uneasy about rising tuitions, he and others at private colleges were observing a paradoxical phenomenon: the higher their prices, the larger their applicant pools.

"All of us are beginning to realize that to some degree in this market, people judge quality by price, and that a low price at a private college is not necessarily a sign of good management," he said.

"I really do think there is a changing mindset in higher education now, and it's been spreading out from the most elite and selective core to some of us who are in the next echelon, where in-

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

David Breneman: "All of us are beginning to realize that to some degree in this market, people judge quality by price."

Continued on Following Page

Survey Finds Public Not Getting 'Top Return' on Education Dollars, Bennett Says

WASHINGTON

High-school student achievement on college-entrance examinations remained at "a dead stall" in 1987 despite increases in spending on education, Education Secretary William J. Bennett reported last week.

"We're paying top dollar to educate our children, but we're sure not getting top return," Mr. Bennett said at a press conference announcing the results of the Education Department's fifth annual state-by-state statistical survey.

"The very substantial and ever-increasing dollars spent for education have not yet given us the results our children deserve," he said.

The department reported that high-school graduation rates had dropped in 30 states between 1985 and 1986 (the latest year for which figures are available) and that scores on standardized college-admissions tests had remained steady or declined nationally. National standardized-test score results were made public last fall.

Data Presented on 'Wall Chart'

The annual survey, presented on a large "Wall Chart," also provided state-by-state data on teacher salaries, pupil-teacher ratios, education spending, the proportion of students taking the Advanced Placement examinations, and education-reform efforts. A new feature of this year's Wall Chart was a state-by-state tabulation of the proportion of education spending that goes for teacher salaries.

The department reported that in the 28 states that use the American College Testing Program test, scores last year had declined in 13, increased in 8, and remained steady in 7.

Nationally, average A.C.T. scores declined last year by 0.1 points, to 18.7 on a 36-point scale.

Scores declined in 12 of the 22 states that use the Scholastic Aptitude Test for college admission. Scores increased in 7 states, and remained stable in 3. Nationally, average S.A.T. scores were unchanged at 906 on a 1,600-point scale.

Despite what he called disappointing results, Mr. Bennett said: "The education-reform movement is alive and responsible for important changes now taking place in many states. Clearly, some of the best re-

Continued on Following Page